

LIBRARY  
BROCK UNIVERSITY

THE CAMPAIGN FOR THE PRESERVATION  
OF NIAGARA FALLS

SPCL

F

127

N8M2





79  
1906



SPECIAL SERIES NO. 4



*The Campaign for the  
Preservation of  
Niagara Falls*

ADDRESS BY  
J. HORACE MCFARLAND  
PRESIDENT

PHILADELPHIA  
American Civic Association  
1906

258983





F

127

N8M2

(2)

## The Campaign for the Preservation of Niagara Falls

(Address by J. Horace McFarland, president, at the annual convention of the American Civic Association, Milwaukee, October, 1906.)

Not fourteen months have passed since the first widespread publication was made, giving the facts as to the impending destruction of Niagara, coupled with a practical suggestion as to what might be done to check it. The interest of the people has been shown in every way by floods of letters, by modest but widespread contributions, and by the passage in many organizations of resolutions urging the preservation of the Falls. The remarkably sympathetic and interested attitude of the press has been one of the greatest agencies in bringing this work of national importance to its present state.

When I speak of Niagara preservation as of national importance, I speak in a sense inaccurately, as we were reminded by a Frenchman, who wrote as follows:

"Allow me to say that you are wrong while saying in your advertisement in 'The World's Work' that Niagara Falls belong to all you Americans. They do belong to nobody and to everybody in the wide world. To destroy them would be to hurt all of us fellow men. Therefore, I beg leave to enclose a contribution of twenty francs, so as to become a member of your association, if it is allowed to a French writer."

It will be remembered that the first widespread call to action was through the publication in "The Ladies' Home Journal," in September, 1905, of a picture and a cartoon of Niagara Falls, heading a statement upon the text, "Shall We Make a Coal-Pile of Niagara?" Briefly giving the alarming facts, there was suggested a direct

appeal by mail to President Roosevelt and to Earl Grey, the Governor-General of Canada. This was, I believe, the first nationalization of the question; for up to this time the custody of the Falls in the United States was apparently in the state of New York, and many privileges for its development had been freely and even scandalously given away by the legislature of that state.

Awaiting the result of this publication in some anxiety, it was with great relief a report in "The Washington Post" was noted, reading that the President's office was being flooded with letters demanding that he act for the salvation of the falls.

A little later it was discovered that the social head of the Dominion of Canada was also being deluged with communications to the same purport. It is one of the humors of the situation to read from the letter of an excited correspondent in Manitoba, who wrote:

"Do you know, sir, that Earl Grey has no power, and can express no opinions or take no action? Are you so ignorant of Canadian affairs as to presume that he has any real control of matters in Canada? Why, sir, if he should ever express an opinion or make a suggestion looking toward such control, we would pack him off to England on the next steamer! If you want to appeal to the ruler of Canada you must write to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Prime Minister, unless by reason of a change in the government he shall have been succeeded by the Liberal Leader."

At the Cleveland meeting of the association, resolutions were suggested, urging the President to act in the way of diplomatic intervention for the preservation of Niagara Falls. During the preceding discussion, Mr. Volney Rogers recited what he believed to be the power of the United States by virtue of the Ordinance of 1787, which declared that the waters tributary to the St. Lawrence river and "the carrying places between" should be "forever free to all people of the Northwest Territory." Based upon this legal view of national jurisdiction, strong resolutions were drafted and telegraphed alike to President Roosevelt and to Earl Grey. That the former acted with his accustomed vigor was evidenced in his immediate reference of these resolutions to Attorney General Moody, who promptly replied to the President on October 3, 1895, as follows:

"As to the grounds for Federal intervention, so far as proposed, I think there can be no fair doubt. \* \* \*

"The character of Niagara Falls as one of the greatest natural wonders, its situation in a boundary river on the frontier of a foreign country, its undoubted historical relation as a natural possession and common heritage—all these elements in the case would fully justify you in proposing through the ordinary diplomatic channels the consideration of this subject by the two governments immediately concerned."

Thus the national campaign was launched.

It became obvious that some deliverance from the President himself was desirable. A visit, therefore, was made to Mr. Roosevelt on November 10th by the three executive officers of the American Civic Association. It was characteristic of Mr. Roosevelt that, after introductions had been made, he should say immediately, "Well, gentlemen, turn on Niagara!"

Taking the memorandum handed him, the President read it in the marvelously rapid fashion characteristic of him, discussing briefly each of its suggestions. Two of them with incisive commonsense he turned down, saying in regard to the next:

"I will, however, act on your third suggestion and call attention to the importance of the preservation of Niagara in my message. You must remember, though, that all Congressmen are not interested in aesthetic propositions, and that I cannot more than suggest in half a dozen lines that as California has given to the United States a splendid grove of big trees to be a national possession, so if New York cannot preserve and give to the nation Niagara Falls, the nation should step in and preserve it for all the people."

When I asked Mr. Roosevelt what the American Civic Association could do to help in the attempt to bring attention in the Congress, he replied quickly and impressively:

"Have as many organizations and individually intelligent persons as possible write direct to their own Congressmen and Senators urging action. That will help greatly."

It will be remembered that the President did mention Niagara in his message substantially as outlined to us. It is not generally known that this message was the first real note of alarm to the power-developing companies. In one of my journeys to Niagara Falls, I was told by

an interested acquaintance, who did not know of my Niagara sentiment, of what had happened in connection with one great projected power development. It appears that there was a dispute between two companies (each of which had obtained from the state of New York all it wanted in the way of Niagara concessions) as to which should have the use of what is known as the "Devil's Hole," a remarkable depression near the lower river that would serve to save a vast amount of expensive work in the building of tail-races or tunnels. One concern had possession through a real estate company, but had not perfected its charter as a corporation, having the right of eminent domain. While it was hunting for money to develop its concession along came another company with the right of eminent domain, and snatched the "Devil's Hole" from the first corporation. The intervening corporate scrap ended in an amicable arrangement for a division of the facilities for reaching the lower regions by way of the "Devil's Hole," and, indeed, a combination, financial and otherwise. This combination, including the General Electric Company, depended upon the signature of a man of money, who was abroad at the time the agreement was finally drafted, but who arrived in New York and hurried at once to Buffalo early in last December, ready to do his part in the conclusion of the arrangement which should start another great power development. The parties of the other side and the lawyers concerned were waiting in an office in Buffalo, to which the gentleman aforesaid hastened from the station. Just before he reached the office, a newsboy passed crying out the afternoon papers with the President's message. With mild curiosity, one of the men present bought a paper, and cursorily looked over the message. He struck this phrase referring to Niagara Falls:

"Nothing should be allowed to interfere with the preservation of Niagara Falls in all their beauty and majesty," followed by the President's emphatic recommendation that if New York state could not safeguard the Falls the nation must do it. Dismayed, this man turned to his associates and read them this part of the President's message. Then arrived the capitalist, ready



to take up the waiting pen; but that agreement has not yet been signed. It was seen that at last the great, patient, American public was to be awakened, and that it might be unprofitable to proceed.

It was early realized that nothing could be accomplished with the Congress unless that body was made to understand that the people wanted Niagara saved. Therefore, all the members of the American Civic Association were enlisted in the attempt to influence the Congress. Every one was urged to write to his own immediate representative in the House and to the two Senators from his state. Again the press helped, in presenting a request that letters be sent to Representatives and Senators. In answer to all these efforts, letters did begin to pour upon the Congressmen, to which the Congressmen responded, for the letters were from those whose imperative insistence could not be properly denied. Senator Knox, of Pennsylvania, said to me:

"I have received very many letters from persons in Pennsylvania urging the preservation of Niagara Falls. Those letters were for the most part from people to whose opinions I must pay attention. I suppose I have you to thank for them!"

Obviously, all this agitation could not be effective unless it took form in actual legislation. Our next work, therefore, was to see that such legislation was introduced. Inquiry at Washington early in January showed that if there was to be action of this kind it should originate in connection with the House committee on Rivers and Harbors, of which Theo. E. Burton, of Ohio, was chairman. At this time effort was made to find a Senator or Representative who would make a prime movement of Niagara, and that brought about some understanding of the terrific pressure of work placed upon able Congressmen by their constituents. Senator Knox, for instance, was warmly interested, and gave extremely valuable confirmatory opinions on the absolute power of the United States to control Niagara river as a navigable stream. This confirmed the opinions of the present Attorney General Moody and was later joined in by another ex-Attorney-General, John W. Griggs, to the effect that the national

interest was paramount in Niagara Falls, both as a navigable stream in part and as an international boundary stream.

But Senator Knox just about this time was engrossed by a Panama Canal emergency, and had to definitely decline to be our leader. Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, the President's friend, had already manifested interest but could not be induced to take an active part. There was, of course, not the least use in appealing to the two futile Senators of the Empire State itself, although before the campaign was ended we were able to secure a promise for a favorable vote from Senator Platt as well as from many other Senators and Representatives.

It was a most fortunate happening which brought us at this time into connection with the Merchants' Association of New York, a strong and vigorous organization of the great metropolis. Mr. F. B. DeBerard, its editor and statistician, had already, on behalf of that association, labored at Albany in an endeavor to have submitted to the citizen's of New York an amendment to the constitution of the state prohibiting the diversion of Niagara water. It was with Mr. DeBerard that I visited both Senator Knox and Mr. Burton, and it was in his company that the discovery was made that in the latter able, astute and public-spirited statesman, Ohio had a man who was both able and willing to care for the interests of the whole nation in Niagara Falls.

But I am somewhat ahead of the chronological part of my story. In February it was again deemed important to urge the President to further action. By this time it had appeared that even if the Congress should act toward any limitation, it was the President only who could institute negotiations for a treaty, and that he could do this without any action by the Congress. Therefore, on February 14, Mr. Woodruff, Mr. DeBerard and myself called upon him. A memorandum was presented to the President reciting the view of the American Civic Association and of the Merchants' Association of New York as to the desirability of immediate action and presented to him a letter from the Canadian Prime Minister, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, to the effect

that up to that time no representations had been made to the Canadian government by the government of the United States in regard to the preservation of Niagara Falls. Mr. Roosevelt read this memorandum with more than his accustomed speed, and my heart sank, because I did not believe that he could possibly have comprehended it. Turning to his desk he pressed a button, and when Private Secretary Loeb responded the President dictated a letter to Secretary Root, transmitting our petition, insisting on immediate attention to its suggestions, and quoting from the letter from Sir Wilfrid Laurier. Thus this marvelous man had been able to appreciate in probably one-tenth the time required by any other human being the full and complete purport of our petition!

At this interview, Mr. Roosevelt expressed a fear that the interest which had been aroused could not be maintained against the concrete efforts of organized selfishness. We told him of the work planned and called his attention to the substantial help that had just been arranged for in great periodicals.

Discussing in New York one day the need for additional help, both in money and in publicity, it was proposed between the three general officers of the Association to insert an advertisement in the "Outlook," mentioning the danger to Niagara Falls, and asking for contributions to aid in the campaign. Mr. Howard said: "I have secured the consent of five periodicals to insert this page without charge." We at once called upon Mr. S. S. McClure, of McClure's Magazine, who assented instantly. Then we made a visit to the editor of the American Magazine, Mr. Sedgwick, brought just as cheerful an acquiescence. Dr. Albert Shaw, of the Review of Reviews, promptly agreed to the same proposition, adding a request for information upon which a strong editorial utterance could be based. In like manner, The World's Work, Collier's Weekly, Suburban Life, Everybody's Magazine, Public Opinion, and a half dozen more of the leaders—producing in all a monthly circulation of more than two millions—agreed with gratifying alacrity to insert the Niagara page. The cost of the insertion in



tising thus secured was in excess of \$2,000, and its awakening influence upon many millions of people can scarcely be estimated.

So matters stood, while we were assured that the International Waterways Commission, to which had been referred, more than a year previously, the investigation of the danger to Niagara Falls, would soon report. This report seeming to be interminably delayed, I wrote to the President the second week in March, urging him in so many words "to stick a pin in the legs of the International Waterways Commission," because we could not keep the agitation throughout the country forever at fever heat, and no action could be properly instituted in Congress until this Commission had reported. I do not know whether or not he put in the pin, but I do know that the report soon came into the hands of the President, the Senate, and the House of Representatives, with a short but vigorous message suggesting the enactment into law of the propositions made by the American members of the International Waterways Commission for the preservation of Niagara Falls, without waiting for the negotiation of a treaty. The President added:

it is doing all in its power to preserve the great scenic wonder, the existence of which, unharmed should be a matter of pride to every dweller on this continent.

At the report, which, when read over cursorily, seemed to me to be a very good one, I was struck by the fact that its recommendations were essentially vicious, for, while reciting the danger of diversion, the American members of the International Waterways Commission found it inexpedient to suggest any substantial restraint of the diversion of water. This remarkable report

its water rather than in its height or in the surrounding scenery.

Works are now authorized and partially completed at the Falls which will divert from Niagara river above the falls about 27 per cent of the average discharge and about 33 per cent of the low water discharge, which is more than double the quantity now flowing over the American Fall.

"The effect of this withdrawal of water is to injure both the American and the Horseshoe Falls in nearly equal proportions. While the injury will be perceptible, it may not be destructive or disastrous.

"The commercial value of the water power at Niagara Falls is very great, but if compared with values set aside by wealthy communities elsewhere for park purposes this value is not too great to be devoted to similar purposes. The place is visited annually by

With all these excellent conclusions, this Commission yet was willing to recommend, and did recommend, that but a trifling limitation be placed upon the proposed developments. Thus, while setting forth the danger, the Commission hesitated to suggest any substantial restriction and instead proposed legislation which would have been regarded as a mere palliative.

[illegible]

I will refer this paper to Secretary Taft, who is absent for a few days, and after I hear from him I will take it up with Mr. Root. I will also send a copy of it to George Clinton and ask him what he has to say about it." "You know," he added somewhat apologetically, "I must take the conclusions of my advisers in these matters. I cannot possibly look them all up myself. Indeed, I am at the mercy of my advisers."

Mr. George Clinton, it may be explained, is one of the members of the International Waterways Commission.

At this interview it was arranged that the President would confer with Mr. Burton about the proposed legislation. We had with Mr. Burton a very full discussion as to the proposed bill, securing his promise not to introduce the bill he had already prepared enacting into law the recommendations of the International Waterways Commission, and instead to prepare a real Niagara preservative measure.

Again, on May 7, the President transmitted to the Congress, but this time without any recommendation for enactment, another report of the International Waterways Commission, including both Canadian and American members. A protest was again sent to the President, calling attention not only to the fallacies in the report, but to other dangers which had appeared.

Before this, however, the first of the important hearings held by the Committee on Rivers and Harbors in regard to the Burton Bill had taken place. These hearings were held April 12, April 16, April 17, April 19, April 20 and April 21, in Washington. At all the hearings the power companies, now thoroughly alarmed, were present by attorneys, engineers, and promoters, representing the danger to their interests, and each of them insisting that his particular development would not hurt Niagara Falls. Every one of them was particular to state how deeply interested he was in the glory of Niagara Falls, and each one as regularly managed to sneer at those who would set aesthetic considerations before business, before he got through with his statement. The hotels of Washington were filled by the presence for many weeks of the attorneys and interests of the forty million power corporations.



besieged the President, his Cabinet and the Congress with their pleas to be let alone in their plans for using God's Niagara wonder to make private gain.

At the hearing on April 21, there was brought together a notable body of representatives of the people. The Merchants' Association of New York was represented by ex-Attorney-General John W. Griggs, as well as by Mr. DeBerard; the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society had there its secretary, Mr. Edward Hagaman Hall; while Mr. Chas. R. Lamb, President of the Municipal Art Society of New York, also appeared. Your President and Secretary were at hand on behalf of the American Civic Association, and indeed, conducted the hearing for the side of the people. It was a dramatic and intensely interesting occasion, for aside from the seven or eight representatives of the people and the fifteen members of the Committee, the room was crowded with lawyers, engineers and officers of the Niagara power-developing companies.

General Griggs' clear legal exposition, showing the complete and paramount jurisdiction of the United States over the Niagara River and his prompt and conclusive answer to the claims of the Canadian side, swept aside completely a group of men insisting that the Niagara River was a boundary in Niagara Falls, and that the river was the property of the state of New York.

I presented not only the protest of the people through the American Civic Association, but letters from Dr. Lyman Abbott, editor of "The Outlook," Mr. Edward Bok, of the "Ladies' Home Journal," Mr. Norman Hapgood, of "Colliers' Weekly," and Dr. Albert Shaw, of "Review of Reviews." More than that, I had strong resolutions from the American Periodical Publishers' Association, representing more than six millions of monthly circulation. It was thus an impressive weight of public sentiment that was urgently presented as favoring a bill for the real saving of Niagara.

Then, Chas. M. Dow, president of the New York State Reservation at Niagara Falls, took the stand, and his statement was of great value, as he showed that the power of the park must be used for the benefit of the people.

the Horseshoe Falls 500 feet, and that instead of the contentions of the engineers that the American Fall averaged 14 feet in depth, the actual depth, as measured only the day before by careful engineers of the state of New York and the province of Ontario, was less than 2 feet.

What I have said and shown and read should indicate that nothing was left to chance, but that everything was patiently followed up which would tend toward the success of the Niagara movement. Yet I have not mentioned a tenth of the daily effort. Your officers were insistent and energetic in their endeavor, and the members of the Association rallied nobly to our call.

One more interview there was with President Roosevelt, and to me at least it was a thrilling interview. It occurred when on the 12th of May I called upon him to protest against any serious consideration of the report of the International Waterways Commission, and to assure him that our effort in the Congress was proceeding and succeeding.

The President kept me in the Cabinet room until all of his immediate callers had been disposed of and then he came to see me. He said, "I have been thinking about you and your friends who are so anxious to destroy Niagara Falls. I am afraid that you and your friends will destroy Niagara Falls." Astounded, I answered, "How can we do that, Mr. President?" To this he rejoined, "Because you expect too much. You can't have everything you want. I wish the President could give up the whole of the White House to you, but he can't. He can only give up one-third of the beauty of the White House?" Bringing his vigorous fist down upon the desk he said, "It is not a question as to what I could afford to give up. It is a question of what I could save: for I have not been able to save even one-fourth of the big trees of California." Just then an opportune interruption from the living side of the White House took the President away, and gave me a chance to settle my somewhat disturbed thoughts. When the President returned I said that we could not afford to retreat from our position, and asked him why he thought we could not succeed. He said that he had been talking with Secretary

Root, who had recounted to him the circumstances surrounding a constitutional convention in New York twelve years before, when there was a general sentiment for Niagara preservation, for which, when it came to making it concrete in an amendment, no support could be found, because it interfered with vested interests. I said, "Mr. Roosevelt, do you even suggest that the United States today has the same attitude toward these propositions that it had twelve years ago? If so, you and many others have labored in vain." He answered, "Perhaps conditions are better now," to which I rejoined, "They surely are, Mr. President; and it does not strike me pleasantly to have you say that we are making a mistake in insisting on the rights of all the people in Niagara. I do not think I ought to come here to be discouraged in this effort for which there is all too little practical help."

Springing to his feet, he said, "I do not want to discourage you! Keep right on in the same line, and I hope you will win out."

This conversation indicated that there was a state of mind in the White House favorable to the project; whereupon I immediately sought him, and for a half-hour poured against his inscrutable face and into his attentive ear the urgency of one strongly affected with "Niagaritis!" Extremely few words would he say, except to reiterate at the first the position stated to the President. Great, honest man that he is, he soon agreed with me that conditions had changed, and finally gave me just what I wanted—a statement which was in effect that any enactment we could get through Congress which showed a real intention to save Niagara Falls would be of inestimable value to him in attempting to negotiate a treaty. I left his presence feeling that his attitude toward the question had distinctly improved.

Of the Congressional hearings after this, of the injection into the campaign of the politics of "Billy" Lorimer of Chicago, who brought about a deadlock in the Rivers and Harbors Committee by his insistence that Chicago should have for her Drainage Canal many times more water than she needs now, I say but little. Of



the continuous, patient, persistent watchfulness, ingenuity and strength of Mr. Burton; of the aroused interest of Senator Lodge; of the backhanded slap that came when our supposed friend, Senator Knox, attached to the bill in the Senate after it had passed the House, a "rider" providing for a pet Pittsburg company; of the daily correspondence with members of Congress; of the compromise arrived at under Mr. Burton in a conference committee; and of the intense joy felt when I received a telegram from Secretary Loeb that the President had signed the bill on June 29, I must not take the time to speak. It did seem then that the battle had been won, and when the bill was reported, differing absolutely in its terms from that first projected, but yet showing a real intention on the part of the United States to preserve Niagara Falls, I could not but feel that the effort of barely nine months was very well worth while, and that the American people should be congratulated on the magnificent way in which they had rallied to the defense of their chief scenic possession.

When the act of June 29, 1906, is read, it appears that the diversion for power production of a certain amount of Niagara water is placed entirely within the discretion of the Secretary of War, who is also charged with deciding as to the admission of electric power from Canada. It also appears that the bill is to remain in force but three years, during which time it is hoped and respectfully requested that the President will conclude negotiations with Great Britain for

"Effectually providing by suitable treaty with said government for such regulation and control of the waters of Niagara River and its tributaries as will preserve the grandeur of Niagara Falls and of the rapids in said river."

With the provisions of this act in mind, I was not surprised to note that the Secretary of War was about to give a hearing at Washington to those who wanted Niagara water. Immediate application was made for a hearing for the American Civic Association, and a courteous response followed. The hearing was shifted to Niagara Falls, however, and there, on July 12, occurred perhaps the most dramatic and interesting of

all the hearings connected with this national movement.

I was not able, owing to the short notice, to secure the attendance of any one else interested in Niagara preservation, and thus arrived alone on the morning of July 12, at Niagara Falls. I found there a gathering of engineers, attorneys, promoters and financiers, by whom I was eyed with anything but friendly feelings, for many of them remembered my presence in the Rivers and Harbors committee room at Washington. Some sixty persons were present, representing every possible power development. After those desiring to divert water and those desiring to transmit power had presented their claims and filed all their proof without discussion, Secretary Root said:

"There is another interest, I am advised, represented here—the interest of the public in maintaining the integrity of the Falls or the volume of the water; and if any one is here who desires to be heard on that subject I would like to know of his presence."

Announcing that I was in the interest to which the Secretary referred, he kindly gave me permission to make the first statement, which I did, against the most hostile audience I have ever addressed: for aside from the friendly fact of Secretary Taft and the courteous neutrality of General MacKenzie, there was only scorn and disgust expressed on the countenances of those present.

When I had concluded the statement, in which I set forth our feeling that the sharpest possible restriction of both diversion of water and admission of power should be exercised under the terms of the act, and that those who were permitted to divert water should be compelled, under regulations to be made, to make attractive the surroundings of their power plants (a plea the necessity for which was enforced by showing photographs of unsatisfactory conditions), several of the power-developing attorneys and several attorneys representing the cities supposed to be benefited by Niagara power, made brief representations. But the main argument was produced by that eminent and eloquent attorney, Mr. Francis Lynde Stetson, who instead of devoting himself solely to the wants of the Niagara Falls, made much of what he considered the interests of the

turning, spent much of his time in praise of our President and his position, and in criticism of our attitude. He sneered openly at the idea of a law for the preservation of scenery, and urged the trifling character of the opposition, which he said was produced by "an irresponsible association."

To an old trial judge like Secretary Taft and he was the only man in the room who could really be affected by the argument, was not at all an influential one. Others who followed avoided abuse and simply stated their desires. An interesting and spicy discussion followed, in which the Secretary and the other members of the committee took part. The Secretary's position was that the proposed law was not a law of scenery, but a law of preservation, and that it was not the business of the Government to preserve scenery, but to preserve the public lands.

Some of the members of the committee, however, were of the opinion that the proposed law was a law of scenery, and that it was the business of the Government to preserve scenery. They argued that the proposed law was a law of scenery, and that it was the business of the Government to preserve scenery.

The Secretary, however, was of the opinion that the proposed law was a law of preservation, and that it was the business of the Government to preserve the public lands. He argued that the proposed law was a law of preservation, and that it was the business of the Government to preserve the public lands.

The National Geographic Society, however, was of the opinion that the proposed law was a law of scenery, and that it was the business of the Government to preserve scenery. They argued that the proposed law was a law of scenery, and that it was the business of the Government to preserve scenery.

The Secretary, however, was of the opinion that the proposed law was a law of preservation, and that it was the business of the Government to preserve the public lands. He argued that the proposed law was a law of preservation, and that it was the business of the Government to preserve the public lands.



ally to secure that moderate and safe conditions which was the purpose of their investment.

There is but one safety, and that is to persist in the demand for an international treaty. A letter received October 22, from Secretary Root, is not encouraging, for he advises me that although negotiations for the preservation of Niagara Falls have been commenced by Mr. Hay and the British Ambassador, pursuant to a request contained in the joint resolution of the Legislature of the State of New York, passed March 15, 1904, "matter to the International Waterways Commission "for the ascertainment and agreement upon the facts forming the necessary basis for any possible treaty."

Secretary Root adds:

"At present the negotiations are based upon the basis of the two reports already made, the Act of Congress of June 29, 1900, and the report of the International Commission on the Development of the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence River, 1900-1901."

It is thus seen that the negotiations are based upon the basis of the two reports already made, the Act of Congress of June 29, 1900, and the report of the International Commission on the Development of the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence River, 1900-1901."

The negotiations are based upon the basis of the two reports already made, the Act of Congress of June 29, 1900, and the report of the International Commission on the Development of the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence River, 1900-1901."

The negotiations are based upon the basis of the two reports already made, the Act of Congress of June 29, 1900, and the report of the International Commission on the Development of the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence River, 1900-1901."

The negotiations are based upon the basis of the two reports already made, the Act of Congress of June 29, 1900, and the report of the International Commission on the Development of the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence River, 1900-1901."

The negotiations are based upon the basis of the two reports already made, the Act of Congress of June 29, 1900, and the report of the International Commission on the Development of the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence River, 1900-1901."

The negotiations are based upon the basis of the two reports already made, the Act of Congress of June 29, 1900, and the report of the International Commission on the Development of the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence River, 1900-1901."

The negotiations are based upon the basis of the two reports already made, the Act of Congress of June 29, 1900, and the report of the International Commission on the Development of the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence River, 1900-1901."

The negotiations are based upon the basis of the two reports already made, the Act of Congress of June 29, 1900, and the report of the International Commission on the Development of the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence River, 1900-1901."

The negotiations are based upon the basis of the two reports already made, the Act of Congress of June 29, 1900, and the report of the International Commission on the Development of the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence River, 1900-1901."

The negotiations are based upon the basis of the two reports already made, the Act of Congress of June 29, 1900, and the report of the International Commission on the Development of the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence River, 1900-1901."

The negotiations are based upon the basis of the two reports already made, the Act of Congress of June 29, 1900, and the report of the International Commission on the Development of the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence River, 1900-1901."

figures are not to be construed as a direction to admit the power, but merely as limitations. The Secretary controls it all, under the law, and can shut it all out.

Canadian power companies propose to develop a total of about 425,000 horse-power, and it might be thought that if this power is not sold in the United States it would be sold in Canada, so that it would make little difference to the Falls whether the power were used in Canada or the United States.

The Hydro-Electric Commission of the Province of Ontario reported recently that if all the industries within electric radius of Niagara, in Canada, were to discard their engines and use electricity, a total of less than 50,000 horse-power might be used. At present, not half this amount is being developed and used by Canadian industries. Barely ten per cent of the vast amount of power proposed to be developed in Canada can be used within five years in that country, and, if the power is not transmitted to the United States, it will not be developed, and the Falls will not be depleted. Thus the United States does have power in Canada in respect to Niagara-made electricity. If Secretary Taft refuses admission of the power, the power which would have generated it will continue, in-

which would have generated it will continue, in-

A careful comparison has been made of the effect of the withdrawal of the water above Niagara Falls for which engagements have already been entered into, under temporary permits issued by the Secretary of War. The volume of water thus withdrawn will more than equal the present flow of the great rivers of the Hudson, Delaware and James rivers combined. Even if no further permits are granted, this amount will inevitably be increased by the additional water required for the Chicago Drainage and Welland Canals.

Considering strictly the diversions already authorized on the American side, the amount likely to be used in Canada, and that which would be required for the 100,000 horse-power which Secretary Taft has been asked to admit, the total amount of water to be withdrawn for power and sanitary purposes would be about 100,000 cubic feet per second.

# American Civic Association

---

## President

J. HORACE McFARLAND, Harrisburg, Pa.

## Vice-Presidents

CLINTON ROGERS WOODRUFF, Philadelphia  
JAMES D. PHELAN, San Francisco  
LIBERTY E. HOLDEN, Cleveland

## Acting Secretary

CLINTON ROGERS WOODRUFF, Philadelphia

## Treasurer

WILLIAM B. HOWLAND, New York City

## Chairman Advisory Committee

ROBERT C. OGDEN, New York City

## Department Vice-Presidents

### *Woman's Outdoor League*

MRS. E. F. MOULTON  
Warren, Ohio

### *Public Recreation*

JOSEPH LEE  
Boston

### *Arts and Craft*

MRS. M. F. JOHNSTON  
Richmond, Ind.

### *Press*

HARVEY MAITLAND WATT  
Philadelphia

### *Children's Gardens*

MARY MARSHALL BUTLER  
Yonkers, N. Y.

### *Public Services*

HARLAN P. KELSEY  
Boston

### *City Making*

FREDERICK L. FORD  
Hartford, Conn.

### *Parks and Public Reservations*

ALFRED C. CLAS  
Milwaukee

### *Factory Betterment*

GERTRUDE BEEKS  
New York City

### *Railroad Improvement*

MRS. A. E. McCREA  
Chicago

### *Libraries*

MISS MARY E. AHERN  
Chicago

### *Rural Improvements*

U. WARD KING  
Maitland, Mo.

### *Outdoor Art*

WARREN H. MANNING  
Boston

### *School Extension*

O. J. KERN  
Rockford, Ill.

### *Social Settlements*

GRAHAM ROMEYN TAYLOR  
Chicago

---

Address all communications to the American Civic Association,  
North American Building, Philadelphia.

YLS 8100  
Ocl 18 '37





SPCL F 127 N8 M2

C. 1



3 9157 00209971 4

SPCL

F

127

N8 M2

**BROCK UNIVERSITY**

ST. CATHARINES, ONTARIO



**LIBRARY**

FOR USE IN SPECIAL COLLECTIONS ONLY



